



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

The case being so exceedingly important, it was thought best to have two officers who have had experience in plague laboratories to make the examination. I immediately went over to Angel Island and brought Passed Assistant D. H. Currie over, and he examined the slides and also took some of the tissue to prepare cultures for confirmatory tests. He confirmed the opinion of Doctor Long and other officers at this station that the bacilli found were extremely like those of plague.

Every precaution against contagion at the hospital has been taken. The board of health were notified and examined the body. They also examined the slides which had been made, and confirmed our provisional diagnosis.

In tracing the antecedents of the patient, I learned this morning that a man called yesterday at the hospital to see the patient, and when told he was dead he said that the patient had been boarding at his house, in San Francisco, for the past three weeks. I have as yet been unable to verify his statement.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Hobdy, in command at Angel Island Quarantine, has been informed of the case and will take all measures required in the disinfection of the vessel. (See Public Health Reports, June 21, 1907, p. 825.)

*Report from Cleveland, Ohio—Corrections in article on prophylactic value of vaccination.*

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Mathewson at Cleveland, Ohio, under date of May 14:

The name of the boy upon whom Dr. Edward Jenner performed his first successful vaccination was James Phipps, instead of James Phillips. This misnomer in article on "The Prophylactic Value of Vaccination" published in the Public Health Reports, April 12, 1907, was due to a clerical error in the manuscript.

The statement that "from 1761 to 1800 there died in the city of London an average of 19,425 persons yearly from smallpox" was quoted from a descriptive article on smallpox which appeared in a foreign official sanitary journal, issued during 1906. Examination of the tables of burials within the London bills of mortality for the period mentioned (1761-1800) shows that these figures are approximately correct per decade and not per year, as the table gives an average of deaths from smallpox of 2,037 per year.

*Report from Laredo, Tex.—Case of beriberi at San Antonio.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, June 17:

The inspector in charge of immigration at San Antonio, Tex., informs me of a case of beriberi at San Antonio. The subject is an oriental immigrant who was admitted sometime past via Eagle Pass, Tex.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, STATES AND CITIES  
OF THE UNITED STATES—UNTABULATED.

CALIFORNIA—*San Jose*.—Month of May, 1907. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 35, including 1 from measles.

Cases of contagious diseases reported: Enteric fever 3, measles 6, scarlet fever 2.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of May, 1907. Estimated population, 95,000. Total number of deaths, 127, including diphtheria 4, measles 4, scarlet fever 6, whooping cough 4, and 19 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 17, enteric fever 1, measles 33, scarlet fever 26, whooping cough 2, and phthisis pulmonalis 7.

*New Haven*.—Month of May, 1907. Estimated population, 125,000. Total number of deaths, 176, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 1, measles 1, and 16 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 24, enteric fever 6, and scarlet fever 16.

FLORIDA.—Reports to the State board of health for the week ended April 13, 1907, show as follows: Enteric fever—*Jacksonville*, 4 cases; *Plant City* and *Tampa*, 7 cases. Tuberculosis—*La Crosse*, *Lake City*, *Fort Myers*, and *Sanford*, each 1 case; *St. Petersburg* and *Tampa*, 3 cases.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Two weeks ended June 1,<sup>a</sup> 1907. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from scarlet fever. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 4, measles 4, and scarlet fever 13.

MINNESOTA—*Stillwater*.—Month of May, 1907. Estimated population, 12,435. Total number of deaths, 11, including 1 from tuberculosis. Four cases of smallpox and 4 of measles reported.

*Winona*.—Month of May, 1907. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including 3 from tuberculosis. Cases: Smallpox, 4.

NEW YORK—*Cohoes*.—Month of May, 1907. Estimated population, 24,183. Total number of deaths, 40. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 5, enteric fever 4, and tuberculosis 4.

*Troy*.—Month of May, 1907. Estimated population, 76,861. Total number of deaths, 138, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 1, and 22 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 12, enteric fever 3, measles 2, scarlet fever 4, whooping cough 23, and tuberculosis 31.

OHIO—*East Liverpool*.—Month of May, 1907. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 41, including diphtheria 1 and 1 from scarlet fever. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 10 and scarlet fever 5.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Homestead*.—Ten days ended June 7, 1907. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 11, including 2 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Enteric fever 3, measles 15, and smallpox 2.

---

<sup>a</sup>For two weeks ended June 15, 1907, see Public Health Reports, June 21, 1907.